

The Egyptian Gazette

No. 7,634]

ALEXANDRIA, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1906.

[EIGHT PAGES PT 1.]

ORIENT-ROYAL MAIL LINE.

OUTWARD TO AUSTRALIA.

R.M.S. *Oruwa* will leave Suez about December 14. R.M.S. *Oruwa* will leave Suez about December 27. R.M.S. *Oruwa* will leave Suez about December 21. R.M.S. *Ophir* will leave Port Said December 21.

Passage. Naples Marseilles Gibraltar Plymouth December 14. R.M.S. *Oruwa* will leave Suez about December 27. R.M.S. *Oruwa* will leave Suez about December 27. R.M.S. *Oruwa* will leave Suez about December 27. R.M.S. *Oruwa* will leave Suez about December 27.

1st Class £9.00 £13.00 £15.00 £19.00. 2nd 7.00 9.00 9.00 12.00. 3rd 4.00 6.00 5.00 9.00.

Special reduced rates during SUMMER SEASON 15th May—15th September.

Agents, CAIRO: THOMAS COOK & Son, Ltd.; ALEXANDRIA: H. J. MOSS & Co.

For all information apply to Wm. STAPLEDON & Sons, Port Said & Port Tewfik (Suez). 21-12-4

BIBBY LINE TWIN-SCREW MAIL STEAMERS.

OUTWARDS to COLOMBO, TUTICORIN, etc., and RANGOON.

S.S. Warwickshire, 7,966 tons, will leave Suez about December 20th. HOMEWARD to MARSEILLES and LONDON.

S.S. Shropshire, 5,75 tons, will leave Port Said about December 10th.

Fares from Port Said to Marseilles £12.00; London £17.00; Colombo £32.10; Rangoon £37.10.

Pitted with Refrigerators, Electric Light, Electric Fans and all recent improvements.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES DURING THE SUMMER SEASON.

Agents in CAIRO: THOS. COOK & Son, Ltd. For all particulars apply to Wm. STAPLEDON & Sons, PORT SAID & PORT TEWFIK (Suez). 13-9-1

Agents in ALEXANDRIA: THOS. COOK & Son, Ltd. For all particulars apply to Wm. STAPLEDON & Sons, PORT SAID & PORT TEWFIK (Suez). 13-9-1

Deutsche Levante-Linie

Mail and Passenger Steamships. Regular three-weekly Services from HAMBURG via ANWERP & MALTA, to ALEXANDRIA and vice-versa, admitting goods from all chief German Railway Stations on direct Bill of Lading to ALEXANDRIA and all chief ports of Egypt, Syria, etc., at favourable rates of DEUTSCHE VERKEHR (traffic).—Steamers expected at Alexandria

Dec. 13 S.S. NAXOS from Hamburg. Dec. 19 S.S. ANDROS from Antwerp bound for Rott.-Hamburg

S.S. WOLGIND, now in port discharging.

For tariff, and particulars apply to ADOLPHE STROSS, Alexandria Agent. 15-9-97

KHEDIVAL MAIL LINE.

FAST BRITISH PASSENGER STEAMERS.

Greece-Turkey Line.

Express steamers leave Alexandria every Wednesday at 4 p.m. for PIRAEUS, SMYRNA, MITYLENE, and CONSTANTINOPLE. In connection with Orient Express train-de-luxe for Vienna, Paris, and London.

Palestine-Syria Line.

Fast steamers leave Alexandria every Saturday at 4 p.m., and Port Said every Sunday at 6 p.m. for JAFFA (for Jerusalem), CAIPIA (for Nazareth), BEYROUTH (for Damascus), TRIPOLI, ALEXANDRETTA, MERSINE continuing in alternate weeks to LARNACA and LIMASSOL (Cyprus).

Red Sea Line.

Steamers leave Suez weekly on Wednesday at 6 p.m. for Port Sudan and Suakin direct returning from Suakin every Wednesday noon. Every Monday at 6 p.m. a steamer leaves Suez for Jeddah continuing every other week to Suakin, Massawa, Hodeirah, Aden. Intermediate steamers do not proceed beyond Jeddah but call at Tor, (for Sinaï) El Wedj and Yanbu as required.

N.B.—Deck chairs provided for the use of passengers, excellent cuisine and table wine free. Steamer plans may be seen and passages booked at the Company's Agencies at Alexandria, Cairo, Port Said, and Suez, or at THOS COOK & SON or other Tourist Agency. 31-12-06

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Burma... 8,000 Menelaus... 5,600. Phœbe... 6,000. Tabor... 4,000.

Karnak... 8,000 Menophis... 6,000. Phœbe... 6,000. Tabor... 4,000.

S.S. Amenia... 4,000 Menelaus... 5,600. Phœbe... 6,000. Tabor... 4,000.

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The Egyptian Gazette

THE ENGLISH DAILY NEWSPAPER.
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Editor and Manager — R. SWELLING.

Price: ONE PIASTRE TARIFF.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1906.

PARTIES IN EGYPT.

The discovery by the Nationalist Press that the much-talked-of article in the "Times" hinted at the existence of certain divisions of thought among the Nationalists of Egypt has aroused a discussion that appears to be better suited to a people in the perambulator stage of political development than to a public which claims, according to its journalistic representatives, to have reached a high level of civilisation. Oceans of ink are now being wasted in the effort to prove that the Egyptian people is in political affairs—one and indivisible, that it knows no parties and no divisions, that the whole nation is "united in its demand for autonomy and representative Government" ("Al-Minbar"), and so forth, in fact, that the world never saw so united a nation.

We are quite ready to admit that there are no organised parties in Egypt as there are in England or France. But we cannot, for our lives, bring ourselves to believe that every Egyptian sees eye to eye with his fellows in his views as to political questions, and we cannot refuse to acknowledge the existence of grave differences of opinion among Egyptians of high standing as to what course should be followed in the future or should have been followed in the past. This spring we had an instance of this in the divisions of opinion that marked the Turkish crisis. Some of our confrères were more Ottoman than the Sultan: they landed infantry brigades at Alexandria and prepared us for epoch-making conflicts. Others expressed the mild hope that matters would be arranged in a manner that would safeguard the interests of the Ottoman Empire and of Egypt. There is a vast difference between these points of view.

Consequently we are rather surprised to learn that many of our contemporaries are not only incredulous of the existence of, let us say, "divisions" among the Egyptian Nationalists, but regard the hint that they exist as a dire and shameful insult. A strange insult! Contradictory opinions, the stress of rival forces, the constant discussion of political and social problems, the very exchange of oratorical missiles between rival politicians—these are the very life and breath of the civilised modern state, the manifestations of the power without which the state organism is a mere lifeless machine. But here are our aspirants to self-government and what-not, our emulators of the Japanese (whose parties are numerous and ardent in time of peace) protesting with an infinite seriousness—that they have not yet reached a stage of development which every civilised nation has attained.

"Al Watan" roundly asserts: "Lord Cromer by his words and actions cast among us the destructive tools (of political division), especially by making distinctions between Egyptian and Egyptian, etc., etc." Was there ever such an amazing misinterpretation of the facts! We doubt Lord Cromer's ability—we doubt any man's ability—to create "parties" in the European sense among Egyptians, for we are convinced that there is some truth in the old proverb that "bricks" cannot be made without straw. We will go further and say that had Lord Cromer "created parties"—had he succeeded in forming among intelligent Egyptians a number of groups, each anxious to promote the welfare of Egypt, each blessed with courageous convictions and each ready with definite constructive criticism, he would have achieved the impossible, he would have made a population into a nation in twenty years. But to shudder at the word "party," to assert a prop of every hint to the contrary, that all Egyptians of intelligence think alike, have like political aims and ideas—is this literally childish. The ideal civilised state is not a barracks, a phalanstery, or a horde, but a union of a multitude of active dissimilar personalities working in different ways to obtain the realisation of their ideal—the welfare of the community. To judge from the comments of the native Press, intelligent Egypt has not begun to realise what civilisation really means.

MAPLE & Co., Ltd.
(LONDON & PARIS.)
UPHOLSTERS TO H.M. KING EDWARD VII

Beg to announce that their representative, Mr. T. OLIVER, is now staying at the New Khedivial Hotel, Alexandria, where he will remain till December 24th, and where he will be pleased to make appointments and to give his advice on all matters concerning Furniture and Decoration.

Mr. OLIVER will be in Cairo at Shepheard's Hotel, from December 25th, till the end of January.

28-9-12-7

TEWFIK PALACE HOTEL.

HELOUAN, near CAIRO.

Formerly the Favourite Residence of H.H. the late Khedive. Perfect Sanitation.—Purdest Desert air. Electric Light. Hot and cold baths attached to most rooms. House warmed by special system of Radiators, adjoining the Gulf Links and River Course, Tennis, Billiards, Garden and open air palm house, good stabling, dark room. Excellent Table. Moderate charges. Medical Resident Director: ARTHUR J. M. BENTLEY, M.D.—Town Office at Stephenson & Co., Opera Square, Cairo.

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THE HOTEL DE LUXE OF ALEXANDRIA.
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TIME SUN. Rises a.m. Sets p.m.

Dec. 1 Full Moon 1. 7 a.m. 8.33 4.53

.. 9 Last Quarter 3.45 a.m. 8.39 4.55

.. 18 New Moon 8.44 p.m. 8.14 4.56

.. 23 First Quarter 5. 4 p.m. 8.47 4.56

.. 30 Full Moon 8.44 p.m. 8.51 5. 3

.. 25 9.05 (0.19s).

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LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Small Dances.

The first small dance of the season at the Savoy Hotel, Cairo, will take place on Saturday, 15th inst.

H.M.S. Venus.

H.M.S. Venus arrived at Alexandria from Port Said early this afternoon, but owing to the high sea could not enter the harbour, and returned.

The Brindisi Mail.

The mail from Europe, via Brindisi and Port Said, is expected to arrive at Alexandria to-morrow morning, and will be distributed at the G. P. O. at 8 o'clock.

K. & C.

By kind permission of the Colonel commanding and officers, the band of the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers will play at the Khedivial Sporting Club to-morrow afternoon.

Egypt's importance.

Apart from Australia, one can say that in India and Egypt stand the two pillars upon which rest England's economic power, and consequently her military and political power, now and in the future.—"France Militaire," Paris.

Suez Canal.

On the 10th inst., 9 vessels, 1 northward and 2 southward bound, transited the Canal, and paid for passenger and tonnage toll £176,622.03. Of these, 5 were British, 1 Austrian, 1 Norwegian, 1 Ottoman, and 1 American. The total revenue since the 1st inst. is £2,978,448.38.

Salama Hassib.

Salama Hassib, the Egyptian wrestler, who has been giving exhibitions of his prowess lately in Cairo and Alexandria, has given up his new profession owing to some difference he had with Schackmann, the German wrestler. Salama has now entered the service of Prince Omar Pasha Tonsson, who was taken with the native's agility.

Christmas sale.

The usual sale of Christmas cards, art calendars, and gift books for children, is being held this year on the premises of the C.M.S. missionaries at Baie Arabi Pasha in Bab-el-Louk, instead of in Sharia Mohamed Ali, as in previous years. The sale to English residents will be held on Thursday and Friday next (13th and 14th inst.), from 8 p.m.

Steamer Ashore.

The British S.S. Milton, which has been discharging tins of petroleum on to lighters in the outer harbour of Alexandria for three weeks, grounded on the beach at Gabbari early this morning owing to the tempestuous weather. Tugs were sent out to her assistance at daybreak and the vessel was soon got off without sustaining any damage.

A New Mystery.

The body of a young man has been discovered in the Nile and proves to be that of Ahmed Bey Salafar, a member of a well-known and wealthy native family. An enquiry is being opened, but thus far no clue to the mystery of his death has been discovered. All that is known is that the victim left the house one night with a companion, and was never seen alive again.

Egyptian Cotton.

The Egyptian cotton seed tried in the Straits Settlements has been a failure and a report on the Straits Settlements recently issued by the Colonial Office announces unequivocally the failure of the attempts to grow cotton in that colony. Sea Island seed was tried on a large scale on the Golden Grove estate, but it was found to be quite as unsuitable as the Egyptian seed previously tried.

Native Thieves sent to Prison.

Five natives of Alexandria, who were charged, separately, with thefts committed during September and October last, were brought before the Attarin Criminal Court on Monday, when two of them were each sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labour, two others to one year's imprisonment, and the fifth to eighteen months' imprisonment. Yesterday morning the same Court sentenced another native to two years' hard labour for a theft committed on the 10th ult.

The "Reconnaissance" of '82.

In the memoir of the late Duke of Cambridge's private life, which has just been published, the "reconnaissance" on August 5th, 1882, at Alexandria, which was essential to deceive Arabi as to the seizure of the Canal and attack from the Ismailia side, is noted. The Duke says: "I confess I have my doubts as to the prudence of this affair." It is clear from the words and from what follows that the Commander-in-Chief was also kept in the dark by the general in command of the expeditionary force.

WINDSOR HOTEL.

Facing the Sea on the New Quay of Alexandria.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

Lately Built and Furnished.

TERMS P.T. 50 PER DAY.

Special terms to Government Officials.

BERLITZ SCHOOLS OF LANGUAGES

325 BRANCHES.

French, German, Italian, Greek, Arabic, etc. Private Lessons, Residence Lessons, taught by Native Masters.

ALEXANDRIA: 12 Rue Rosette (close to Zizinia Theatre.)

CAIRO: 1 Sharia Kamel.

TRIAL LESSONS FREE.

BAHR-EL-GHAZAL.

BELGIANS EVACUATE POSTS.

News has reached Cairo that the Belgian troops have evacuated the disputed posts on the Bahr-el-Ghazal, which have now been occupied by two Sudanese battalions.

The same telegraph states that Sir Reginald Wingate returned to Khartoum yesterday from his inspection in Kordofan province.

Baron Rudolph Staln Pasha is still in Kordofan.

THE KHEDIVE.

H.H. the Khedive came down to Alexandria from Cairo yesterday evening. His Highness will spend three days at Montazah and Marouf.

The Friday reception at Abdeen was attended by the following: Mohamed Magdi Bey, Counsellor of the Native Court of Appeal; Mohamed Mahmoud Bey Soleiman, Moudir upon the Fayoum; Ali Bey Sharara, Moudir of Kamel; Mr. Powis, director of the Census; M. Francis Morel, pastor of the French Evangelical Pilgrims; M. Prunières, Counsellor of the Mixed Court of Appeal; Prince Hussein Pasha Kamel; Chitty Bey, Mr. King Lewis, Count Sarionne, and Sir Vincent Corbett.

On Saturday, his Highness received Baron de Biegelein, ex Austrian Premier; Kassam Bey Ennia, Counsellor of the Native Court of Appeal; Mr. Godman; M. Erdif, director of the Orient Bank; Amia Bey Aly, President of the Native Court of Alexandria; Abdul Rahim Ahmed Bey, Vice-President of the Court of Keneh; Mr. Liang Anderson, and Prince Aly Haidar Pasha.

BANQUET TO M. PRUNIERES.

On Monday evening a banquet was given at Shephard's Hotel, Cairo, by about a hundred members of the Cairo Bar to M. Prunières on the occasion of his departure for Alexandria to take up his post in the Mixed Court of Appeal here. M. Prunières, who for a period of 21 years has filled the position of President of the Mixed Tribunals at Cairo, has, as most of our readers are aware, been recently nominated to be "Conseiller" of the Mixed Court of Appeal at Alexandria.

M. Carton de Wiart was in the chair, and in an eloquent speech he wished M. Prunières all success at Alexandria, at the same time expressing the sincere regrets of all the members of the Cairo Bar at the loss they were to suffer consequent upon the elevation of M. Prunières to the Court of Appeal. In these sentiments he was seconded by M. César Adda, and after a fitting reply from M. Prunières, who in thanking his hosts mingled good wishes to the seniors with words of encouragement to the juniors, Judge Tuck briefly addressed the company, who shortly after dispersed their several ways.

At the same time occasion was taken to present M. Prunières with a polished wooden casket modelled in the shape of a sphinx, and a parchment address signed by the members of the Bar.

The réunion was in every way a most pleasant one and great praise must be accorded to Mr. Baehler, of Shephard's Hotel, for the excellent dinner he provided and the admirable way in which the whole banquet was carried out.

OLD ANGLO-EGYPTIAN'S DEATH.

By the death of William Hodgson Bey, which took place on the 5th inst. at Ibrahimieh, Alexandria, another link has been severed from amongst the old Anglo-Egyptians who have done yeoman service in this country. The deceased Bey came to Egypt in the year 1862 with the first cotton-ginning machine, which was set up at Minet-el-Gamal, and where he had the honour of explaining the working of it to Said Pasha. He was afterwards employed by the Egyptian State Railways as engineer at old Benha Bridge, and after this was transferred as erecting shop foreman to Gabbari, where he was recognised as a thorough mechanic. In the year 1881 he was promoted to erecting shop foreman at Boulaq, Cairo, and during the bombardment of Alexandria his valuable services were requisitioned in fitting up and running the armoured train; he was granted Queen Victoria's Medal and the Khedive's Star for these services. He was then promoted to carriage works manager at Cairo and was thanked by the present Khedive's father for the tact and ability he displayed in fitting up H.H.'s train. After some years in this position he was promoted to loco. works manager, which position he filled for 9 years with great credit and until his retirement in 1906. During these years the whole of the loco. works at Boulaq were rebuilt and remodelled by Mr. F. H. Trevithick, M.I.C.E., chief mechanical engineer, and in this work he took an important part in reconstructing and refitting with the most up-to-date machinery. He was decorated by the Khedive with the 4th and 3rd Osmanli, and on his retirement was presented by Mr. Trevithick with a handsome silver salver suitably inscribed, in recognition of his valuable services. The deceased Bey was highly esteemed by everyone who came into contact with him, and also by all those who worked under his supervision.

AN INTERESTING VISITOR.

EN ROUTE TO THE HEDJAZ.

Sheikh Abd el Rahman ben Yousef and ten of the Tuareg tribe have arrived in Cairo on their way to the Hedjaz. This man pretends to be the Sheikh of the Moslems in Birni. He arrived via Tripoli bearing news that at the end of August there were no Turks or French troops at Bilma Oasis.

NOTES FROM SUEZ.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Suez Tuesday.

H. M.'s sloop Merlin returned to Suez this morning from Port Sudan, and is now moored in the North Basin of Port Ibrahim.

The Turkish steamer Angora, from Constantinople, with a large number of Turkish pilgrims, came out of the Canal this morning in voluntary quarantine, and sailed for Jeddah.

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY.

The committee of the proposed National University has decided to organise sub-committees in the provinces for collecting subscriptions, and to hold meetings regularly every Thursday, at the High School Students' Club, Cairo.

The members have been appointed to draw up the regulations for the committee.

The total subscriptions received up to date amount to £16,536.

FREE FIGHT AT KASR EL NIL.

A violent quarrel took place between Italian workmen and Arabs at work on the new Semiramis Hotel at Kasr el Nil on Monday.

The dispute commenced by one of the Italian workmen upsetting the supports of a low scaffolding, with the result that two Arabs who were working on it were thrown down and badly bruised. The natives retaliated by a similar practical joke at the expense of the Italians, who, after picking themselves up, attacked their aggressors. A free fight followed, in which knives were drawn, and stones, sticks, and other improvised weapons freely used, and had it not been for the presence of mind of the foreman and architect in charge, lives would probably have been lost. As it was four Arabs were severely injured and removed to hospital, and several Europeans sustained slight injuries.

DEPARTURE OF TROOPS.

The hired transport steamer Castile is due at Alexandria from Southampton to-morrow with reinforcing draft for the Army of Occupation.

The vessel will leave again on Friday with the 1st Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers, which she will convey to Malta. The battalion will be sent to Alexandria by special train starting from Abbasibat at 2.30 p.m. to-morrow and arriving at Gabbari quay at 12.45 a.m. on Friday. A number of home-going details will also come down by the special train and the whole of the troops will be embarked immediately on arrival at Malta the Braemar Castle will embark the 1st Battalion Royal West Kent Regiment from Southampton, to be stationed at Dever.

The transport Assaye leaves Port Said on the 18th inst. with details for England.

QUARANTINE IN TURKEY.

A telegram from Pera states that the quarantine restrictions in Turkish ports against arrivals from Port Said have been removed.

THE PLAGUE.

Yesterday's plague bulletin records a fresh case, a death, and a recovery at Ghirgeh; four cases (two fatal) at Nag Hamadi, one case and one death at Tala, and one case at Tantah.

NEW LINE TO PERSIAN GULF.

The service recently inaugurated by the Hamburg-American Line has during the last few months made such progress, that the company have been compelled to have the cargo-boats substituted by regular passenger steamers. The passenger steamer Assyria, which will perform the next voyage to the Persian Gulf, will be followed by the Savoia. Both these vessels are fitted up with every modern comfort, and are provided with well ventilated state rooms and saloons.

This will surely be an inducement for tourists to visit the countries situated on the Persian Gulf, at the ports of call en route. Passengers have ample time to enjoy a perfect view of the different places. The rates are so tempting, and the comfort so perfect, that no doubt whatever is entertained of its well-being.

The vessel was formerly named Waghorn and

was rebuilt at Boulaq, Cairo, and on her return to Liverpool and Malta.

The Ellerman liner Avon arrived yesterday

THE NATIVE PRESS.

FRENCH EDITION OF "AL LEWA."

Referring to the above, "Al Mokattam" says:—The fable of Altop concerning the ass clothed in the lion's skin cannot be more appropriately applied than to the case of Mustapha Kamel, who felt it incumbent upon himself to open communications with certain Liberals carried away by the excitement of the Danish war affair. He was (for the nonce) the most influential of Egyptians, the head of the Nationalist party before whom the whole nation bowed. He did his utmost with the result that certain young people, one or two French and English journalists among them, took his allegations for gospel. Moreover, he took care to despatch as many telegrams as possible which were calculated to impress certain imbeciles who were convinced that the reason, the eloquence, and the genius of their leader had won the statesmen of England. He went so far as to make some portentously absurd statements to a correspondent of the "Pall Mall Gazette."

On his return his disillusionment was gigantic. The friendship of some of his trusted friends was fleeting indeed. Thereupon he did his best to spread the belief among Europeans and natives that the cream of the nation approved of his conduct, that the leading British Parliamentarians held him in high esteem and followed his advice, and so forth, till a certain public believed that he had the destinies of Egypt in his hands.

He informed the world at large that H.H. the Khedive was his protector and friend and had paid him a round sum to aid his new journal. The "Times" fastened upon Mustapha Pasha's allegations, as the public knows.

Meanwhile we may as well state that half his subscribers are not Egyptians, but sons or former officials of Turkish, Armenian or Circassian origin. They do not approve of the present situation, and they are right to object to régime that deprives them of their ancient powers and prerogatives.

Others are ex-officials, retired for one reason or another, who flattered the Government when in office and now very naturally criticise the former object of their sympathy.

We are convinced that the editor of "Al Lewa" has rendered the British Occupation the most unexpected and colossal service by his recent conduct.

THE UNITED EGYPTIAN LANDS LTD.

LISTS STILL OPEN.

It has been decided to keep open the subscription list for the above company in Egypt until Thursday next, the 13th inst., at midday, in order to conform with the closing of the lists in London, which will take place simultaneously.

We understand that the entire issue has been considerably over-subscribed already in Egypt alone, the subscriptions amounting to nearly half a million.

The allotment will take place on Friday and allotment letters and cheques returning money will be posted that evening, notwithstanding the work entailed in dealing with such a heavy list of applications.

GHEZIREH PALACE.

Ghezireh Palace Hotel commenced its winter season on Monday; numbering among its visitors Baroness Beaufort, Sherif Pasha, Mr. and Mrs. Rom and their children, Mr. and Mrs. Teaford Hutton, Dr. and Mrs. White, M. and Mme. Privat, Mr. and Mrs. Paine, Mr. and Mrs. Littauer, and Mr. Curphy. The Tsiganes Band is already in attendance, and quite a number of people are taking advantage of the terrace at tea time. The garden is looking at its best in spite of its curtailment, and the luxuriant tropical trees and shrubs effectively hide from view the desolation that lies beyond the newly-built wall. Those who have ever visited Ceylon are always struck by this beautiful garden with its red paths and brilliant verdure, and at the present it would almost bear comparison with the gardens of Asia itself.

No programme of the season's amusements has yet been settled; and the dances are not expected till after the commencement of the New Year.

AN ECHO OF THE PAST.

Mr. J. Clunn, the head of the well-known firm of Geo. W. Wheatley and Co., of London, Liverpool, and Bombay, East India agents and carriers, is at present at Shephard's Hotel. He intends shortly making the Nile trip as far as Assuan, before proceeding to Nice for the winter.

The firm was formerly named Waghorn and was founded some 60 years ago by the late Lieut. Waghorn, R.N., the pioneer of the overland route, long before the Suez Canal or railways were thought of in Egypt. In those days the mails were brought down by the Mahmoudi Canal from Alexandria to Cairo, and thence on camel-back to Suez, where they were embarked on one of the sailing vessels belonging to the old Indian Marine and conveyed to Bombay, reaching there from London in about two or three months, which was considered a great feat compared with the six months or so occupied by the Cape route. The vessels that carried the mails then could now be stowed on the deck of the P. and O. liners that traverse the Suez Canal.

TELEGRAPHISTS' WAIL.

PETITION TO GOVERNMENT.

The following petition has been presented to the Government by the State Telegraph employees:—

We, the undersigned, telegraph employees, are sure will meet with the kind consideration of the Government in whose hands stands the welfare of each of us. At the moment when a decision as to the Pension Law seems to be at hand, we must appeal to the equity of our superiors and point out, to them how our position differs from that of any other Government employees and therefore deserves special treatment and consideration.

The official Government duty hours are 5, daily, representing a yearly total amount of about 1825 hours; from this amount are to be deducted all the holidays, viz.

DAYS 1825

Fridays 52

Bairam 3

Courban Bairam 4

Kisra 1

Mouled Nabi 1

H.H. Birthday 1

Anniversary of H.H. sitting on the throne 1

Gab El Bahr 1

Mahmal 1

Cham El Nessim 1

66 x 5 = 330

Leaving an approximate total of 1495 hours per year.

The duty imposed on all the telegraph employees is a minimum of 8 hours daily, by day as well as by night without break throughout the year, representing therefore a total amount of 2920 hours per year, exactly the double of what all other Government employees do.

We abstain from calculating the ordinary and extraordinary leaves of absence which all other Government employees obtain every year whereas many of us are hardly granted 15 days leave of absence a year. Besides this we must point out that our lives are continually exposed to danger and our health seriously impaired through excess of work.

We are convinced that the editor of "Al Lewa" has rendered the British Occupation the most unexpected and colossal service by his recent conduct.

We are still awaiting the stamp of "Amourouse," and if we are to see many plays of the stamp of "Amourouse," are likely to remain so. After all the bother of falling in love, lapsing into respectability, and overcoming suspicions of your wife's fidelity, to then find marriage insupportable because your wife loves you too much: "Ah, ça non par exemple,"—a little ejaculation without which, by the way, no French play is complete. Of course the piece is utterly impalpable. A certain amount of credit is due to M. de Porto-Richter for lighting on an original phase in a subject which, one would have thought, had been turned and twisted in every conceivable way by every conceivable author. But having hit on his phase, frail and empty though it be, he rests contented. The husband loves rationally, the wife overwhelmingly, and the friend (save the mark!) degradingly; there is Act I. The husband becomes exasperated, the wife revolting, and the friend treacherous; so much for Act II. Act III. constitutes a would-be happy ending. A stage expression of this very light scheme occupied, including those stricken entr'actes, some three hours and, but for the infidelity affair in Act II, husband and wife are practically the same footing as they are at the start. To be candid, the play left a rather bitter taste in the mouth. We looked in vain for refinement or even literary merit: we met with only coarse jokes and voluptuous allusions. Perhaps our ideas are too English, but no amount of Entente Cordiale will reconcile one to such a length as this. But how inimitable are the French! Who but they could have made so forcible a thing out of almost nothing? Sooner or later, to read or see indefinitely acted, would have been appallingly vapid, bacchanal in Mlle Brandes' and M. Rouselle's hands animate and probable. Both gave admirable displays of their talents in their onerously lengthy roles. Mlle Brandes gave a telling impersonation of the adoring and exacting, petulant and outrageous wife, while M. Rouselle faithfully portrayed the at first patient then incensed husband. M. Gouraud gave a very satisfactory account of the "amie de famille."

There was an excellent curtain raiser, "Le coeur a ses raisons," delightfully played by Mlle Marie-Marcilly and MM. Gouraud and Almerie, who thoroughly deserved the warm reception accorded them.

We are distressed to find a misprint in our yesterday's notice regarding Mlle Brandes' name and we tender her our excuses for this unwitting error.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL.

TELEGRAMS.

POPE AND FRANCE.

EXCITEMENT AT THE VATICAN

STERN MEASURES.

PARIS, December 11.—The house of Monsignor Montagnini, the Papal representative here, has been searched. He has been arrested and will be conveyed to the frontier to-night.

At a Council of Ministers held this afternoon it was decided that the immediate liquidation of church property should take place, and to call upon 5,500 seminarians to perform military service.

(Reuter)

ROME, December 11.—Great excitement prevails at the Vatican. The Pope, in discussing the situation, said he was grieved at the necessity for resorting to extreme measures, but they were indispensable. "Neither persecution nor martyrdom would prevent us protecting our religion: our cause was God's."

(Reuter)

PARIS, December 11.—The Council of Ministers has decided on the rigorous execution of the Separation Law.

A raid was made on the house of Montagnini, semi-official representative of the Pope, who was conducted to the frontier in the evening.

(Havas)

EDUCATION BILL

WILL IT BE SACRIFICED?

LONDON, December 11.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The House was crowded yesterday evening. Numerous Peers were present in the galleries. Mr. Birrell explained that the Government had resolved to return the Lords' amendments to the Education Bill, not because they were all bad, but because they would involve at least 80 divisions, and endless prolongation and complication in debate. The resolution which Sir H. Campbell Bannerman will move to-day rejects the amendments en bloc. It is quite unusual. Its object is supposed to be to throw the whole responsibility on the Lords.

Mr. Balfour declared that the Government's action would constitute a precedent absolutely destructive to free criticism. He would rather see the Bill perish than adopted in the Government's shape. Mr. Redmond said that if the Bill failed to pass owing to the Government refusing to make concessions, it would be most serious for the Government and the Liberal party.

(Reuter)

THE SULTAN'S SUCCESSION.

GERMAN DENIAL.

BERLIN, December 11.

It is emphatically stated from a responsible source that the news which has been circulated that Germany was favouring the succession of Prince Burhaneddin is entirely without foundation. It is known here that the Sultan enjoys excellent health.

(Reuter)

GERMAN SOUTH WEST AFRICA.

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES
REJECTED.

BERLIN, December 11.

The Budget committee in the Reichstag has rejected the supplementary estimates of £1,500,000 asked for Damaraland, and of which a part was destined for the construction of a railway much desired by the Government.

(Reuter)

BERLIN, December 11.

The Reichstag has rejected the supplementary estimates for South West Africa. (Havas)

NOBEL PEACE PRIZE.

HOW IT WILL BE UTILIZED.

CHRISTIANIA, December 11.

The American Minister, in thanking the Storting for the Nobel Peace Prize, announced that President Roosevelt would use the prize to establish a permanent Industrial Peace Committee in Washington, a righteous peace in the industrial world being as important as peace in the international world.

(Reuter)

ITALY AND AUSTRIA.

BUDEPUS, December 11.

Baron Lexa d'Arenthal, speaking before the Hungarian Delegation, said that he regretted that popular demonstrations in Italy had assumed, of late years, an unfriendly tone towards Austria. He hoped that the efforts of both Governments would import a more amicable spirit to the two peoples.

(Reuter)

PANTHEON FOR ZOLA.

PARIS, December 11.

The Senate has voted the translation of Zola's remains to the Pantheon.

(Havas)

FOOTBALL.

LODNON, December 11.

Rugby, Oxford beat Cambridge by 12 points

(Reuter)

WESTERN OASES RAILWAY.

THE LINE TO KHARGEH.

The Oasis of Khargeh is separated from the Nile Valley by 120 miles of barren desert, and the most pressing duty of the Corporation of Western Egypt is to get on with the completion of the railway. Until the railway is finished the work of development will be always hampered; for carriage by pack camel across the desert is very costly. Coal now costs from £9 to £10 at Khargeh, but as soon as the line is completed this will be reduced to a little over £2. The cost of fuel hinders operations considerably for it is obviously very expensive to work the steam drilling plant for boring under these conditions. Taking a camel load at 180 kilos, it is obvious that the transport of American steam drills and other material is an undertaking of great difficulty, while boilers and drill frames, etc., have to be taken across on wheels by means of draught camels and a good road has had to be cut down the steep cliff from the desert plateau. During the pioneer expedition from January to April, 1905, the number of camel journeys across the desert was about 1,300, and the total weight of machinery, coals, and stores carried amounted to about 170 tons. Camel transport is totally inadequate, and the energies of the Corporation, within the next few months, will have to be chiefly concentrated on getting the line through. Until then no large additional areas of land can be brought under cultivation nor can the mineral wealth of the concession be developed.

The railway concession is for a period of seventy years, during which time the company has a monopoly of railway communication between the Valley of the Nile and the oases. During the first twenty years of this period no other railway can be made within the area served by the line under construction without the Corporation being first offered the right to construct. The Government guarantees interest at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the cost of construction for twenty years, unless, in any year, the total net profits earned by the company are sufficient to pay 3 per cent. on the total share capital of the company. The interest is payable out of surplus revenues of the oases, as defined by the concession, over a period of twenty-five years. The Corporation has also the right to construct further railways within the same area, upon application at any time within twenty years. The Government have the power to expropriate the railway after the expiration of thirty years, on payment to the company of the value of all lands, works, materials, and plant suitable to and used for the purpose of the railway (such value to be in case of difference or dispute determined by arbitration), and on payment also of an annual sum until the expiration of the seventy years equal to the average annual net profits derived from the railway for the preceding five years minus a sum equal to four per cent. on the amount to be paid as value.

Only 77 kilometres have as yet been finished, and work on that line has been suspended for some time pending the arrival of the material, 1,360 tons of which are now coming out from England. The total length of the line from the Nile Valley to Khargeh junction, where it connects with the Egyptian Government's railway system, will be 120 kilometres, and the line will be pushed on to Dakhleh as soon as Khargeh station is in working order. Dakhleh is 120 kilometres to the west and there is level ground all the way from one oasis to the other. A system of road transport may be started, either by motor or otherwise, till the rail is finished, as from Khargeh to Dakhleh one could drive a coach.

The progress of the line has been at the rate of a kilometre a day, and when the material arrives it is hoped that the railhead will be advanced two kilometres daily. The work began last January and as 115 kilometres now remain to be completed, Khargeh should be connected with the Nile Valley early in the coming year. The railway base is at Karnak, near Farshout, and is two miles from Khargeh junction on the main line. Here are the works and three locomotives and 25 trucks. The European staff here is composed of Mr. Hornblower, the superintendent, Mr. Howard, assistant-superintendent, Mr. Jones, assistant engineer in charge, Mr. Fothergill, engineer-in-charge of construction, and a foreman. There is an excellent supply of well water and the quarters, situated on the edge of the desert, are comfortable and healthy. The shops are in

AMONGST forthcoming arrivals are: Admiral Sir Nowell and Lady Salmons, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Sturge, Capt. Eyre, Miss. Alice Eyre, Col. Augustus Hill and Miss. Hill, the Misses Tuck, Mrs. Gibbons, Mrs. Mary Wentworth Sheilds, Mr. and Mrs. Goddard du Bois.

CARLTON HOTEL

QUEKELLY (near Alexandria) half way to San Stefano

RAMLEN'S FASHIONABLE HOTEL

Full Pension P.T. 50 a day with Monthly Terms

Letters from Cairo airmail at 8d a letter.

Reclame Lunch, P.T. 15.—Dinner, P.T. 20.

Proprietor, C. AQUILLINA, (late of The Carlton & Son)

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents, but we wish, in a spirit of fair play to all, to permit—within certain necessary limits—free discussion.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE LAW.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "EGYPTIAN GAZETTE."

Dear Sir.—My attention has just been drawn to the leading article in your issue of November 30th. It endeavours to reply to some recent criticisms of the present regime in Egypt, and lays down certain principles of political philosophy which cannot fail to come as a surprise, the more especially, as they come from an organ of English public opinion. I would first remark, in parenthesis, that I do not suppose the views you advance of the true relationship of the executive to the judiciary will be at all acceptable to the authorities whose policy you defend.

If I may recapitulate your astounding argument, it is briefly to the effect that in any well ordered country it is essential that the executive government should have the power to control, and it need not be, disregard the Courts of Law. You add that if it were not so, the Courts of Law would be the real government of the country and might "overrule the law and thus obtain despotic power," and thus "the liberty, rights, and lives of the public would be placed at their mercy."

Now, Sir, I think the principles you initiate will sound strangely to your English readers.

We are accustomed to believe that good government is based on two fundamental principles: first, that all authority should, as far as may be, be exercised in accordance with the traditional or pre-ordained rules and record, that no one man or body of men should have all the authority of government concentrated in his or its hands. In all civilized countries these principles are put into practice by dividing the power of government into three independent parts—the Legislature, the Executive and the Judiciary. The work of the latter is to interpret the existing laws and apply them to particular cases; if the laws as applied by the Judiciary prove inconvenient or defective, it is for the Legislature to correct them. To leave such a power of correction to the Executive to be exercised, as the Government may think fit in particular cases, would indeed be to authorize arbitrary rule.

One finds in history that the best governed countries have been those where the law has been used by the Government, not as an instrument in its hands for the enforcement of its authority, but blindly, as "a co-relate to check any abuse of its power. It cannot be asked who is superior. It is Government who selects its law officers and appoints them, as I have said, not blindly or to carry out any enactment made by it, but as an aid, to interpret wisely such enactments and deliver justice.

As long as there is a Legislature, no Judiciary can take the bit between its teeth and usurp the Government of the country. And in this connection it is pertinent to remark that even this risk is run and the Judiciary is made supreme over the ordinary legislature, in those countries where the Constitutional guarantees for individual rights and rights of minorities are greatest, such, for instance, as the United States.

Solicitude for liberty has before now made men jealous not only of the Executive but also of the Legislature, and English history shows that the law has been most zealous in protecting the liberties of the people.

It has, I imagine, been reserved for the writer of your leader to hold up the Judiciary as a danger for freedom. He is surely oblivious of the fact that it is the essentially legal spirit of the British Constitution, both at home and abroad, which constitutes, by the admission of all critics, their especial glory. With the exception of the United States, there is certainly no community outside the British Empire where the supremacy of the law (and therefore necessarily the Courts of Law) is so much cherished as with ourselves.

In short, it is for the Courts not only to interpret and enforce the laws but to protect and enforce the rights of citizens, and where the rights of the individual clash with those of the Government, the latter, for the due administration of Justice, can but be treated as a corporate body.

You say that the criticisms you reply to "have been based upon the assumption that the Government," i.e. the Executive, "stands in the same relation to the law and the Courts of Justice as if it were nothing more than a

private individual," and in truth this assumption has been accepted at least in all English-speaking countries, and may now be considered an axiom. — I am, etc.,

FREDERICK LEVEAUX.

BETTING IN EGYPT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "EGYPTIAN GAZETTE."

Dear Sir.—Assuming that a better who backs a winning horse either to "win or 'or a place should at least recover the amount of his original stake, there can be no doubt that "Victor" has not only drawn your attention to what should have been obvious long ago, but has suggested a very workable remedy. Perhaps his letter is too mathematical for some of your readers to work out. To such I would put the question, Have you ever backed the favourite for a place and paid your 20 piastres and in return have received less than 20 piastres? If you have had much experience of the Khedivial Sporting Club races I may safely assume your answer to be affirmative. I am possible, though not mathematical, the light of Nature has warned you against backing at certain places horse on the pari-mutuel system as practised in Cairo, and thereby you have been saved a certain loss on your venture. If the answer to the above question be affirmative, it is obvious that every additional 20 piastres ticket in which the foolish backer loses involves an additional loss. So much for "Victor's" letter.

I would suggest that the theory of protest should be carried further. Why should a man lose 10% of a winning bet before any ultimate calculation as to the value of his bet is worked out? To explain my meaning let us take an extreme case. I happen to be the only man to back the accepted favourite for a winner. No one else puts any money on the race, knowing it to be a foregone conclusion. I can only receive 18/- for every £1 which I have been foolish enough to stake—a further proof, if any were needed, that the more I stake on a winning bet the more I lose.

I would suggest that the 10% which the club deducts should be deducted from the total value of losing tickets and that the winners should receive the price of their ticket plus their share of the 90% of the total value of the losing tickets. This scheme should apply both to betting for a place and a win, and it is the only fair one if my original assumption that a backer who wins should receive back at least his money be considered a sound one—I am, etc.,

COMMON SENSE.

S. P. C. A.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "EGYPTIAN GAZETTE."

Sir.—With reference to a paragraph headed "Cruelty to Animals" in your issue of the 7th inst., may I be permitted to point out that the latter part of your correspondent's statement is very misleading?

The servants of the society are forbidden to seize animals for treatment. During the month of May, when the society commenced operations, there certainly were one or two cases where the servants of the society seized animals, and on one occasion a slight disturbance ensued which was quelled by the arrival of myself with a policeman. Save these one or two isolated cases all the animals that we have had for treatment, some 350 in all, have been seized by the police. On a few occasions also I have myself, when no policeman was handy, personally conducted animals to the Markaz, but on none of these occasions has there been a disturbance in Sohag.—I am, etc.,

B. C. HARTSHORNE

Sohag, December 8.

Messrs. GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co., London, Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow, and Paris

Have pleasure in informing their clients in Egypt, that they have appointed Messrs. E. P. BLATTNER & Co. as their Agents for Egypt and the Sudan.

Merchandise and Packages forwarded at "THROUGH RATES" between Great Britain and Egypt.

Estimates quoted on application either through Messrs. E. P. Blattner & Co. P.O.B. 395, Sharq Karral-Nil, CAIRO, or through Messrs. GEO. W. Wheatley & Co., LONDON. 29067 6-A-1

ARMY AND NAVY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

London, December 1.

Aden, as already intimated in these notes, will be discontinued as a station for a British infantry battalion, but not until the 2nd Suffolks, which have arrived there from Madras, put in a tour of duty. It is a most point if this important coaling station should be left without Tommy Atkins, glad as he is to learn the news.

Lieutenant Hastings, Royal Field Artillery, who goes out to Egypt to join the Khedivial Army, is to be specially employed with the Egyptian Cavalry.

Second Lieutenant G. S. Armstrong, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, on returning from the Indian Army, joins the 2nd Battalion at Fermany.

The Army Council has ruled that in cases of (1) extension of service, (2) re-engagement, or (3) continuation in the service beyond 21 years, after the 30th September, 1906, the date of service may be extended from the days subsequent to the expiration of (1) original period with the colours; (2) 1st period of limited engagement; or (3) 2nd period of limited engagement, as the case may be, and from the date upon which they extend, etc. Soldiers of the cavalry, artillery, and infantry will, subject to the new conditions described by Army Order No. 231 of 1906, commence to draw proficency pay from the day preceding that upon which they cease to draw service pay.

The *Vindictive*, cruiser, Captain E. H. Murray, has left Chatham dock-yard for Colombo, having on board a new crew for the *Pegasus*, cruiser, Commander W. H. D'Oyley, which will meet her there, and will be re-commissioned by Commander G. C. Quayle, for a further term of service on the Australian station. The *Vindictive* called at Port-mouth for the embarkation of a new crew for the *Sealark*, surveying vessel, Commander H. B. T. Somerville, which is also to re-commission at Colombo. The relieved crew of the *Pegasus* and *Sealark* will return to England in the *Vindictive*, which is due to be at Devonport on February 1, and is there to turn her own nucleus crew over to the *Hyacinth*, cruiser, which will be commissioned on the following day. The *Vindictive* is afterwards to be navigated to Portsmouth and Chatham by her relieved crew of the *Pegasus*. The *Hyacinth* will also go to Chatham to give drafting leave to her nucleus crew, and to complete to full numbers in readiness to leave on February 20 for service abroad.

SALE OF EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES.

Egyptian antiquities, some of which date back over 4,400 years before Christ, will occupy Messrs. Sotheby's rooms, London, for three days at the end of December.

The collection, which was made by Mr. R. de Rastafjell, is one of the largest ever taken to England by a private collector. It was commenced about twelve years ago, the antiquities as they were obtained being packed and sent to England stored in a London depository.

To the pre-dynastic period belong the large series of flint implements and early pottery; to the dynastic belong the sculpture, bronze, pottery, and fresco paintings.

The present time is represented by a number of personal ornaments and trophies, recalling the most important of recent events in Egypt, the campaign in Upper Egypt and the Sudan.

EGYPT AND MOROCCO.

The "Standard" says:—"If Morocco is ever to become an Egypt, it must first be provided with a Lord Cromer or a Herr von Kelley. It is to postpone indefinitely the regeneration of the country if we are told to await the natural developments of political instinct amongst the wild tribesmen of the hills, or expect it to be stimulated by the subtle statesmen about the Court, who care only about so transmitting their power from one generation to the next that no accursed Western innovations may find a footing in the land of Emir-al-Mumenin—the Lord of the True Believers."

The "Daily News": "The proposal that both

France and Spain should land a considerable force of troops at Tangier will come as no

surprise, in view of Morocco's insecurity and disorder. We should be surprised, however, if such occupation were to be temporary. The restoration of public confidence, so severely

shaken by Raisin's revolt, will have to be

followed, as in Egypt, by measures for the

maintenance of social order, and we need

anticipate no early evacuation of the port. We have never seen how European intervention

can be avoided now that Morocco is so man-

ifestly breaking up, and is to be hoped that in

the years to come there may be no scramble for

territory, or display of unworthy jealousies

between the Powers."

MILITARY TAILORS.

EGYPTIAN ARMY OUTFITS A SPECIALTY.

RIDING BREECHES.

F. PHILLIPS & CO.

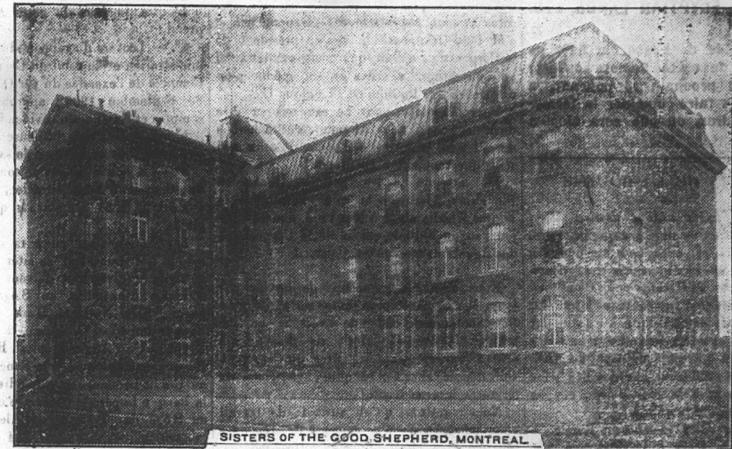
LADIES' TAILORS.

(HIGH CLASS WORK ONLY)

CAIRO & ALEXANDRIA.

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PROMINENT HOSPITALS SAY

PE-RU-NA DOES WONDERS
IN RELIEVING ALL CATARRHAL DISEASES.

SISTERS OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD, MONTREAL

HOSPITALS ALL OVER THE CONTINENT FIND PE-RU-NA VALUABLE IN TREATING ALL CATARRHAL DISEASES.

Montreal, Nov. 7, 1903.
CATARRH of the respiratory organs is a common ailment in Canada for at least two-thirds of the year.

This condition is no doubt caused by the long, severe winters experienced in this part of the continent.

Therefore, when *Peruna* was discovered by Canadian people to be a reliable remedy for these catarrhal diseases, it at once became a popular medicine, not only among individuals and in families, but in the great hospitals, where it was used as a preventative and relief in hundreds of cases.

Peruna is just such a remedy. It searches out the cause of the disease, healing and strengthening the mucous membranes, and thus giving Nature an opportunity to perform her part of the restorative process.

One of the many hospitals which have found *Peruna* of value in treating old and obstinate cases of catarrh is the Hospital St. John, who write, as follows:

The *Peruna Company*, Columbus, Ohio.
Having used *Peruna* for the past few months, for our sick and poor, we are happy to say that it has given us great satisfaction.

The Sisters of the Good Shepherd, Montreal.

After a continued use of the remedy, this institution has found no reason to change its good opinion of the remedy and expresses its satisfaction in the following terms:

For special directions everyone should read "THE ILLS OF LIFE," a copy of which surrounds each bottle. *Peruna* is for sale by all chemists and druggists at five shillings per bottle or six bottles for twenty-five shillings.

Those wishing direct correspondence with Dr. HARTMAN and can wait the necessary delay in receiving a reply should address Dr. S. B. HARTMAN, Columbus, Ohio, U.S.A.

The following wholesale druggist will supply the retail drug trade in Alexandria, Egypt.

"Before the treatment I could not walk for a quarter of an hour without experiencing much fatigue. Now I can walk a mile easily."

"Through these three cases we desire to make known to the public the efficiency of your remedy."

Hospital St. John, of St. Johns, Province of Quebec.

A later letter received from the same institution reads as follows:

"Three weeks ago I wrote to tell you how satisfactory we were found *Peruna*. We recommend it highly for colds, coughs, catarrh and neuralgia."

"I have used it myself as a tonic with the best results, taken as directed, half a teaspoonful every half hour."

Peruna not only promptly relieves coughs and colds in their first stages, but is equally prompt and efficient for catarrhal diseases in the chronic stage.

"Of course, it is only reasonable to suppose that a great deal less medicine will be necessary to cure a slight attack of catarrh than would be required to relieve the ailment after it had been allowed to become chronic.

Directions for taking the remedy will be found on each bottle, also in Dr. Hartman's book, called "THE ILLS OF LIFE," which can be obtained from your druggist for the asking.

For special instructions write to Dr. HARTMAN, President of the Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

Directions for taking the remedy will be found on each bottle, also in Dr. Hartman's book, called "THE ILLS OF LIFE," which can be obtained from your druggist for the asking.

As to myself, two bottles have convinced me that *Peruna* is magnificent as a tonic.

For special directions everyone should read "THE ILLS OF LIFE," a copy of which surrounds each bottle. *Peruna* is for sale by all chemists and druggists at five shillings per bottle or six bottles for twenty-five shillings.

Those wishing direct correspondence with Dr. HARTMAN and can wait the necessary delay in receiving a reply should address Dr. S. B. HARTMAN, Columbus, Ohio, U.S.A.

The following wholesale druggist will supply the retail drug trade in Alexandria, Egypt.

E. DEL MAR.

Alexandria, Egypt.

NILE VALLEY (NEW) CO.

The secretary issues the following information:—"Owing to the death of the company's late manager, the reports from the mine have been unduly delayed, but the following brings the news up to date:—The total output for the three months ended 31st October, 1906, amounted to 377 ft 9 ins. The main shaft No. 5 was sunk 48 ft 3 ins, and is now a total depth of 357 ft 9 ins. The main shaft crosscut at the C level is now completed. At 24 ft from the shaft a leader was cut, measuring 8 ins wide and assaying 7.7 dwt., and at 34 ft from the shaft the crosscut connected with the south drive from winze B.N.1. This drive advanced a further 47 ft during the three months, the face now being 59 ft south of the main crosscut. Northwards from winze B.N.1 a further 28 ft 6 ins was driven, and this face is now 118 ft north from the main crosscut. Both in the north and in the south drives the reef opened up shows an average width of 18½ ins and an average value of 6.5 dwt. No. 1 shaft was sunk an additional 10 ft, the total depth now being 325 ft, and connected with C level, which is being driven north and south from the point. In the south drive (24 ft long) the reef averages 23 ft 6 ins wide, and the assays show an average of 8.9 dwt. In the north drive (39 ft long) the average width of the reef is 47.1 ins and the average value 17.1 dwt. The north drive from winze B.N.1, advanced 1 ft 6 ins and the south drive 7 ft 6 ins. Here the reef averaged 46 ins wide and assayed from a trace to 4 dwt. The faces of the drives are now 14 ft north and 25 ft south respectively. Winze B.N.2 was sunk 40 ft, making a total depth of 68 ft from collar. The average width of reef exposed was 23.1 ins; the average value 3.5 dwt. Winze B.N.2 is 93 ft down, being an additional 60 ft for the three months. The average width of reef was 13.1 ins; the average value 8.2 dwt. The first winze below the C level has been started, and has reached a depth of 27 ft (winze C.N.1). The reef in this winze is split into stringers, separated by millrock. Over an average width of 71.2 ins of this mixture of millrock and quartz the average value was 6.6 dwt. As almost all the gold is in the quartz, and as this will be to a certain extent hand picked before milling, the actual value is higher than indicated above."

KHEDIVIAL SPORTING CLUB,
CAIRO.

The Race Course will be open for gallops on Friday, 14th, and Sunday, 16th December, up to 1 p.m.

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THE UNITED EGYPTIAN LANDS, LTD.

It has been decided to keep open the subscription list for the above company in Egypt until Thursday next, the 13th Inst., at midday, in order to conform with the closing of the list in London, which will take place simultaneously.

THE UNITED EGYPTIAN LANDS, LTD.

Il a été décidé de laisser la liste de souscription de cette Société ouverte jusqu'à Jeudi prochain 13 courant, à midi, afin d'entreprendre la fermeture avec Londres, où elle sera close à cette date.

BULLETIN DE LA BOURSE

(Aujourd'hui à midi et demie)

Le marché est en réaction presque générale. Quant aux affaires, elles ont été limitées comme importance aux nouvelles émissions, à la Cassa di Sconto, à l'Urbaine et au Comptoir.

Les Ritz Hotels sont très soutenus à 17/32. L'Helwan Development débute à 1/32 pour clôturer à 1. L'United Egyptian Lands a traité aux environs de 1 3/8 et la Sidi Saïd à 4 1/4; la fondatrice Sidi Saïd ouvre à £15 pour finir à £21. Quant à la Sidi Salem, elle se maintient au même prix qu'hier.

Il y a baissé assez sensible en Ramleh à 6 7/8, Privileged Bére d'Alexandria à 207 vendredi, Deferred Delta à 13 1/2, et Delta Land à 4 1/8.

Il baissé également l'Agricole de 9 3/4 à 9 2/8, les Joncassane, Eaux du Caire de 27 3/8 à 26 2/8, la Daira de 17 9/16 à 17 1/2, les Marchés de 30 9/16 à 30, la Salt & Soda de 24 à 23 3/8, la Nile Land de 19 à 18 7/8, les Sucreries de 78 à 77, la Bank Bank de 8 13/16 à 8 3/4, le Comptoir de 7 9/16 à 7 1/2 vendredi, l'Union Foncière de 6 1/2 à 6 7/16 et la Banque d'Orient de 13 1/2 à 13.

Par contre, la Bière du Caire se relève à 134 la Privileged et 73 la Dividende; la Cassa di Sconto nouvelle s'avance à 264 1/4; l'Old Egyptian Khedivial Mail réunit à 40/3; l'Investment à 1 1/2 acheteurs, le Trust à 21 1/2; l'Urbaine, après avoir touché 7 7/8, clôture à 7 3/4 acheteurs; la Building Land gagne 1/8 à 5 11/16 et la Banco di Roma 50 cent à 115.

La National Bank est fermée à 28 9/16 5/8. Les nouvelles émissions, se produisant toutes à la fois, ont un peu désorganisé notre marché

Circulaire H. De Vries et Boutigny

NOTES ET CRITIQUES

Le Caire, le 11 Décembre. Le taux de l'escoupe libre à Londres est toujours renseigné à 5 5/8 pour cent. Hier le Consolidé anglais est encore resté invarié à 88 5/8, de même que l'Unifié à 102. La National Bank a de nouveau gagné 1/3 à 28 5/8. L'Agricole est demeurée inchangée à 9 7/8, et la Daira à 17 3/4. La Delta Light a perdu 1/8 à 12 5/8.

Le Crédit Foncier Egyptien a rétrogradé de 1 franc à 786. La Banque d'Athènes a regagné 1 franc à 138.

Le 11, la séance de ce matin a été presque entièrement consacrée aux transactions sur les titres de la Société d'Entreprises Immobilières et de Travaux. Le restant de la cote a été négligé, à l'exception de la Cassa di Sconto et la Nungovich Hotels.

La National Bank a bailli à 28 1/2 9/16. L'Agricole a été mieux tenue à 9 3/4 13/16, la Banque d'Athènes à 187-188, la Banque d'Orléans à 134 et le Comptoir Financier à 7 7/16 1/2. La Cassa di Sconto a gagné 5 francs à 26. La Bére à fléché à 42 7/8.

Poursuivant leur mouvement de hausse, les Entreprises Immobilières et Travaux, qui avaient clôturé hier à 6 3/16, ont débute aux abords de 7 5/8 pour avancer aussitôt à 7 7/8, réactionner à 7 5/8 et remonter à 7 15/16 8. Cela confirme ce que nous avons dit hier; d'ailleurs, il faut s'attendre à ce que le mouvement de hausse s'accentue en raison même de la situation spéciale créée à ce titre. La part de fondateur, qui a clôturé hier à P.E. 99, a débute à 105 pour monter graduellement à 112. Ou verrait beaucoup mieux également à bref délai.

La Delta Light s'est raffermie à 12 3/8 7/16. Les Automobiles ont baissé à 6 1/8 3/16; par contre, leur part de fondateur a monté à 10 livres sans vendreurs.

Dans le groupe des valeurs hôtelières, les Nungovich ont avancé à 23.

Parmi les petites valeurs, les Delta Land ont été ramenés à 4 11/16 3/4, les New Egyptian à 32/9 et les Salt and Soda à 24. Les Abby se sont raffermis à 1 7/16 1/2.

L'affaire de l'Ibrahimieh Ploughing Co., dont nous avons eu l'occasion de toucher un mot dans notre Circulaire du 30 Novembre dernier, tend à se corser.

Les participants à l'acte syndicitaire du 11 Mai 1905, relatif à l'augmentation du capital social, viennent de recevoir, par l'entremise de la maison Oriol, J. and Cie, à propos de l'assemblée générale convoquée au Caire pour le 3 Décembre 1906 et renvoyée au 29 du même mois, un avertissement les sommant de rester les 2132 titres leur revenant contre la somme de £os. 259,553. 10 au principal, sous menace d'un recours judiciaire.

La question devient palpitante d'intérêt, car, ainsi qu'il a été avoué déjà fait observer, il résulte du procès-verbal de la séance du 5 Mai 1905 de l'Assemblée générale de la Corporation des Agents de change du Caire qu'une participation de 4 000 actions à £5. 2 sh. 6d. avait été donnée à M. Paul Oriol personnellement et que le président de l'honorable Corporation en avait offert la répartition entre les membres présents à l'assemblée, ce qui fut accepté.

Où, les 16,000 actions nouvelles, émises le 6 Mai 1905, étaient d'une valeur nominale de £5, elles étaient offertes à £6 au public et les 4,000 préférées à £5. 2. 6. à M. Paul Oriol. Il est à noter qu'aux termes du prospectus d'émission l'excédent de £1 au dessus du pair devait être mis à la réserve.

Apparemment, on M. Oriol ne s'était pas clairement expliqué, ou bien le prospectus était erroné. Dans tous les cas, on ne saura déterminer à quel titre les 4,000 actions avouées étaient attribuées personnellement à M. Paul Oriol, car l'honorable président de la Corporation n'était, que nous sachions, un administrateur, ni caissier, ni même administrateur de l'Ibrahimieh Ploughing Co.

Pour le moment nous ne saurons en dire davantage; nous informerons à l'heure appropriée la curiosité légitime de ceux qui nous questionnent à ce propos.

En attendant, les actions Ibrahimieh Ploughing, admises à la cote officielle de la Bourse Khédiviale le 5 Mai 1905, figurent toujours sur le Bulletin officiel de la Corporation des Agents de change du Caire...

Nous recevons beaucoup de lettres par lesquelles on nous pose toutes sortes de questions, notamment celle de savoir si un détenteur d'actions a le droit de demander son remboursement des titres qui se trouvent déposés chez son banquier, agent, courtier ou autre intermédiaire.

Nous regrettons qu'un surcroit de travail nous empêche en ce moment de répondre séparément à chacun de nos correspondants. Aussi devons-nous prendre le parti de dire, par la voie de cette Circulaire, qu'à notre connaissance, ce droit n'est pas acquis.

Alexandrie le 12 Décembre 1906.

Alexandria and Ramleh Railway Company Ltd.

ASSEMBLEE GENERALE ORDINAIRE

AVIS

Messieurs les actionnaires sont convoqués en Assemblée Générale Ordinaire le Jeudi 27 Décembre 1906 à 4 heures de relevés aux Bureaux de la Compagnie à Alexandrie.

L'ordre du jour de cette Assemblée comprend :

1^o — Lecture du rapport du Conseil d'Administration et de celui du Compteur relatif aux Comptes de l'exercice du 1er Octobre 1905 au 30 Septembre 1906; approbation des dits comptes et fixation du dividende.

2^o — Nomination du Compteur pour l'exercice 1906-1907 et fixation de sa rétribution.

3^o — Rénouvellement de tous les Membres du Conseil d'Administration, conformément aux art. 37 & 38 des statuts, qui sont rédigés.

Les Actionnaires porteurs d'au moins 20 actions qui voudraient assister à l'Assemblée ou s'y faire représenter doivent déposer leurs actions à Alexandria, au Siège de la Compagnie, à la National Bank of Egypt, à la Banque Impériale Ottomane, à la Banque d'Egypte Ltd., à l'Anglo Egyptian Bank Ltd., à la Banque de Salonique, à la Banco di Roma et au Crédit Lyonnais, à Londres et à Paris à la Banque Impériale Ottomane ou à Bruxelles au Siège des Tramways d'Alexandrie, trois jours au moins avant celui fixé pour l'Assemblée, et le recevoiront en échange leur donnera le droit d'assister à l'Assemblée soit personnellement, soit par procuration.

Alexandrie le 12 Décembre 1906.

Par Ordre :

Le Directeur Général,

(Signature) J.G. JACOT.

29068-1

Bourse Khédiviale, le 11 décembre 1906.

MARCHE DE MINET-EL-BASSAL

Bateaux partis :

Novembre

30 Britannia

30 Drentia

30 Portugal

Decembre

1 Campania

2 Rossetti

3 Kyros

3 Seti

6 Ramsay

6 Trinity

Bateaux sous chargement :

Semanya

Vigo

City of Oxford

Alexandria

Alba

Frossa

Marie Elizabeth

Egyptian Prince

Guernesey

City of Cambridge

Bateaux attendus :

Istria

Mostar

Tycho

Lorenzo

Bifrost

A designer

A designer

Dunkerque

2 vapours à designer

Vera

Alecto

Bateaux partis :

Dunkerque

Hull

Bristol

Rotterdam et

Hambourg

Londres

Hull

Dunkerque



In His Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at Cairo.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that under the terms of Article 121 of the Ottoman Order in Council of 1899 the Court will itself administer the Estate of the late Kenneth Lindsay McLean Engineer of Cairo who died intestate at Cairo within the Jurisdiction of this Court on the 21st day of November 1906 and that all persons having claims on the estate should send in their claims to this Court before the 15th day of January 1907 on which date this Court will proceed to distribute the Estate having regard only to such claims as have then been presented.

By order
H. M. PEPPERCRONE,
Marshal of the Court.
Cairo, December 12, 1906. 29023 3-1

SUDAN GOVERNMENT.

DISPOSAL OF BUILDING SITES AT PORT SUDAN.

The Sudan Government will shortly dispose by Tender of about 400 Building Sites at Port Sudan.

The sites will be Leasehold held at Annual Rents on Building Lease for Eighty Years from 1st January, 1907. Rents will be payable only from date of acceptance of Tender.

The Lease will be Perpetually Renewable at Revised Rents fixed in default of Agreement by Arbitration at the end of each term of years.

Fixing the revised rents the value of Buildings erected by Lessees will not be regarded as a ground for Increase of Rent.

Example: If a plot is leased or a term of 80 years from 1st January 1907 then on the expiration of that term the Lessee will have a right (subject to observance of his covenant etc.) to obtain a fresh lease for a further period of 80 years at a revised rent, and so on in perpetuity. The revised rent will be calculated on the value the site would bear if it were vacant building lands.

Offers are invited of Premiums for the Purchase of the above mentioned leasehold sites.

All offers must be made by Tender, on the forms issued by the Sudan Government, and must be received at Khartoum not later than 1st January 1907.

Particulars of the sites offered, Plan of the Town, Conditions of Tender and Sale, Form of Tender, specimen Form of Lease, etc., will on and after October 1st 1906 be open to inspection at the following places during the usual business hours:

Khartoum: "Office of Director of Agriculture and Lands (T) and Office of Governor of Khartoum Province.

Cairo: "Office of Sudan Agent (T).
Port Sudan: Office of Inspector (Governor's Office, (T)).

Suakin: Office of Governor of Red Sea Province.
El Damer: Office of Governor of Berber Province.

Abbara: Office of Director of Railways.
Alexandria: Office of Mr. Macpherson Grant.
Port Said: Office of Dixon Bey, War Office Representative.

London: "Office of Col. Western, Broadway Chambers, Westminster, and the Sudan Court, Imperial Institute.

Almeida: Office of Capt. Falconer, War Office Representative.

For the convenience of intending purchasers the Conditions of Tender and Sale have been translated into Arabic and French and copies of the translations into either language will be obtainable after 1st October 1906 on payment of 5 P.T. per copy at the Offices in the above list which are distinguished by a capital T.

Further information will be obtainable after the publication of the above-mentioned documents on application in writing to The Director of Agriculture and Lands, Khartoum.

*Copies of the Documents will be obtainable after 1st October 1906 on payment of 5 P.T. or 1 Shilling per copy at the Offices marked with an asterisk.

NOTICE.

Sale of Ivory Rubber.
It is notified for general information that the Assistant Secretary, Stores Section will sell by Public Auction at the Beit El Amans, Omdurman, on Monday 16th December 1906 at 10 a.m. punctually, the following approximate quantities of ivory, rubber, etc.

Rottles
3085 Aal No. 1.
2691 Aal No. 2.
4201 Ma-hmoush.
1647 Bar more than 10 rottles.
738 Bar less than 10 rottles.
766 Kling.
417 Khorda.
742 Rubber.
3 Rhine horn.
43 Giraffe skins.

The ivory will be sold in suitable lots at the rate of so much per-kantár.

Immature ivory acquired under section 17 of the ordinance for the preservation of wild animals and birds 1903 is sold under condition that same is not resold in the Sudan and must be exported ex Sudan within one month from date of purchase and a permit for same will be issued at the time of purchase.

Ten per cent. of the value must be paid by the purchaser at the conclusion of the auction and the balance within 5 days from the above date, after which period it will remain at purchaser's risk and be subject to a demurrage charge of 100 millieme per each kantar per diem until whole stock is removed.

None of the articles sold can be removed before the whole of the purchase money has been paid.

The payments will be in cash and no cheques will be accepted.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any offer.

(Signed) M. COURTS KAIM.
Assistant Secretary,
Stores Section.
Khartoum, 29th November, 1906. 29044-6-2

Anglo-Egyptian Spinning and Weaving Company Limited.

ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that under the terms of Article 121 of the Ottoman Order in Council of 1899 the Court will itself administer the Estate of the late Kenneth Lindsay McLean Engineer of Cairo who died intestate at Cairo within the Jurisdiction of this Court on the 21st day of November 1906 and that all persons having claims on the estate should send in their claims to this Court before the 15th day of January 1907 on which date this Court will proceed to distribute the Estate having regard only to such claims as have then been presented.

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By order
H. M. PEPPERCRONE,
Marshal of the Court.
Cairo, December 12, 1906. 29023 3-1

SOCIETE ANONYME Agricole et Industrielle d'Egypte

Emission de 5.000 Actions nouvelles d'une valeur nominale de Frs. 500 conformément aux décisions prises par l'Assemblée Générale Extraordinaire du 27 Novembre 1906.

CONDITIONS DE L'EMISSION: L'émission des nouvelles actions a lieu au pari. Elles participent à l'Exercice qui commence le 1er Février 1907 et qui finit le 31 Janvier 1908. Les actions souscrites seront libérées en une fois par le versement de Frs. 500.— qui devra être effectué au plus tard le 5 Janvier 1907.

DROIT DE SOUSCRIPTION: La présente souscription est exclusivement réservée aux porteurs des 20.000 Actions de Capital existantes. Le droit de souscription est appelé à s'exercer dans la proportion de 1/10 pour un nouveau pour Quatre anciens. Les actionnaires qui voudront exercer leur droit de préférence à la souscription devront déposer leurs actions anciennes à l'un des Etablissements ci-dessous avec la bordereau annexé au bulletin de souscription.

Les souscriptions seront reçues jusqu'au 20 Décembre. THE BOARD.

A BRUXELLES, A la Société Générale.
A la Banque de Bruxelles.
A la Banque d'Anvers.

A ANVERS, A la Banque d'Anvers.
A la Banque de Reports de Fonds Publics et de Dépôts.

A GAND, A la Banque de Gand.
A COURTRAI, A la Banque de Courtrai.

AU CAIRE, A la Banque du Siège Social.
Au Crédit Lyonnais.

A la National Bank of Egypt.
A la Banque de Salonique.
A l'Anglo-Egyptian Bank.

Administration des Chemins de Fer de l'Etat Egyptien AVIS

L'Administration des Chemins de fer de l'Etat à l'honneur de porter à la connaissance du public qu'elle recevra jusqu'au 10 Janvier 1907, à midi, d's offres pour la fourniture de 360 tonnes métriques de charbon de Coke de Newcastle (suivant échantillon à soumettre) livrables à raison de trente tonnes par mois, à partir du 15 Mars 1907, et ce conformément aux clauses et conditions du Cahier des Charges dont on peut obtenir copie au bureau de M. l'Inspecteur des Magasins de Gabbarby (Alexandrie) contre paiement de 100 millièmes.

Les soumissionnaires auront à joindre à leur offre le récépissé du versement du cautionnement provisoire exigé.

Les offres doivent être accompagnées d'une feuille de papier timbré de 20 millièmes. Elles seront adressées sous pli recommandé à:

Monsieur le Directeur Général
Administration des Chemins de fer de l'Etat
Caire.

et sous double enveloppe, l'intérieure portant la inscription suivante:

"Offre pour charbon de Coke."

A BRUXELLES, A la Société Générale.
A la Banque de Bruxelles.

A ANVERS, A la Banque d'Anvers.

A GAND, A la Banque de Gand.

A COURTRAI, A la Banque de Courtrai.

AU CAIRE, A la Banque du Siège Social.

A la National Bank of Egypt.

A la Banque de Salonique.

A l'Anglo-Egyptian Bank.

29034-6-1

Municipalité d'Alexandrie AVIS

La Municipalité met en adjudication les travaux d'Asphaltage de la Rue St. Mark.

Le cautionnement est fixé à L.E. 50.

Le cahier des charges est déposé au bureau de la Voirie où il peut être consulté par les intéressés tous les jours de 9 h. à midi, les jours fériés exceptés.

Les offres devront être adressées sous pli recommandé à Monsieur l'Administrateur de la Municipalité avant le 8 Janvier 1907.

Elles pourront également être déposées en séance à la Délégation le même jour à 5 h. p.m.

Toute offre qui ne remplit pas les conditions ci-dessus sera écartée.

L'Administrateur,
Signed: W. P. CHATAWAY.
Alexandrie, le 10 Décembre 1906. 29058-3-2

5-6-97

Societe Internationale des Employes D'ALEXANDRIE.

SIEGE SOCIAL RUE SIDI EL METWALLI NO. 30
ET RUE HAMMAM EL ZAHAB NO. 1 AU 1ER ETAGE

BUREAU DE PLACEMENT

Jeune personne, veuve d'officier, que la mort de son mari et des revers de fortune obligent à chercher un emploi, accepteraient une place d'institutrice, de dame de compagnie ou de gouvernante dans une bonne famille; ou à défaut, un poste de caissière ou d'employée dans un bureau.

Deux employés bons comptables disposant de quelques heures par jour demandent tenir livres de commerce. Bonnes références.

Professeur français diplômé, cherche leçons à domicile.

Un professeur d'arabe et de comptabilité d'un peu plus grande établissement d'instruction de la ville désire donner des leçons particulières.

Un jeune homme de 30 ans demande place de caissier.

Une dame connaissant la machine écriture et la comptabilité désire un emploi.

Compagnie expérimentée dans diverses Administrations de Banques d'entreprise et de commerce, possèdent des bons certificats et parlent diverses langues, demande un emploi. Il est disposé à donner des leçons, mettre en ordre les livres et les tâches provisoirement.

On demande un jeune homme de 16 à 18 ans pour apprendre le commerce.

On demande un jeune homme de 16 à 18 ans connaissant un peu la vente et parlant le français, l'anglais et l'arabe.

On demande un placier pour visiter les maisons de "détail" de la place.

N.B.— Pour tous renseignements s'adresser au Siège Social de la Société, Rue Mosque Attarine No. 21.

Le Secrétariat est ouvert tous les jours, excepté les dimanches et jours de fête, de 7 h. 1/2 à 8 h. 1/2 de soir.

Les insertions ci-dessus sont faites gratuitement par les soins de la Société et seules les sociétaires peuvent en bénéficier.

"Les personnes qui adressent des demandes à la Société, sont priées de joindre un timbre pour la réponse."

NOTICE.

ANY intending purchaser of a CARRIAGE, MOTOR VEHICLE, should write for a copy (which will be forwarded gratis) of Messrs. OFFORD & SONS' monthly list of second hand carriages, omnibuses, and motor cars; to 54, Gloucester Road, London, S.W. 28-99-12-5

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EXPORT MANIFESTS.

For LIVERPOOL, by the S.S. Clementina, sailed on the 27th November:

Various: old iron

For SYRIA & ANTWERP, by the S.S. Tigris, sailed on the 28th November:

Various: 362 bales cotton, 100 bags sugar, 103 tons old copper, 100 empty casks, 22 packages empty bags

For LONDON, by the S.S. Bitinis, sailed on the 28th November:

Carver Bros & Co. Ltd, 1,131 tons cotton seed

Papépandilis Bros, 807 "

Kafir Zayat Cotton Co., 202 "

" Salt & Soda Co., 16,233 bags oil cake

" Salt & Soda Co., 5,055 "

Behrend & Co., 2,000 bags sugar

Hassan Bey Nakhouri, 500 cases dates

A. Arrib & Sons, 209 "

H. Deneb, 450 "

Fares Raad, 800 "

Aly Moh. Salih, 100 "

L. Onofrio, 27 "

P. H. Dubocay, 184 bales fibre

L. Onofrio, 26 cases eggs

B. Mordo, 143 "

Asia Minor, 8 cases gum

Various: 38 packages sundries

For CONSTANTINOPLE, by the S.S. Stefano Streti, sailed on the 28th November:

Various: 50 bags rice, 9 cases dates, 71 empty casks, 10 packages sundries

For BOSTON, by the S.S. Rossetti, sailed on the 2nd December:

N. E. Tawvac, 2,318 tons cotton seed

Carver Bros. & Co. Ltd, 400 bales cotton

J. Planta & Co., 206 "

606 bales cotton

Various, 12 bales wool, 1,017 tons cotton seed, 690 bags oil cake, 228 bag bones, 177 bags dried fish, 142 empty cylinders, 60 packages sundries

FOR ROTTERDAM

J. Planta & Co., 133 bales cotton

Chorani, Benachi & Co., 91 "

Mohr & Fender, 110 "

R. & O. Lindemann, 60 "

393 bales cotton

Various, 133 tons cotton seed, 3,099 bags rice, 986 bags bones

For SYRIA and CONSTANTINOPLE, by the S.S. Uraan, sailed on the 3rd December:

Various, 136 barrels beer, 27 packages sundries

For GREECE, by the S.S. Sparti, sailed on the 3rd December:

Various, 32 bales manufactured goods, 67 bales skins, 10 bales cods, 20 bags beans, 631 bags rice, 10 bags hommos, 779 empty bags, 12 barrels alcohol, 30 barrels oil, 7 packages sundries

For TURKEY, by the S.S. Averoff, sailed on the 3rd December:

Various: 60 bales empty bags, 200 bags rice, 200 bags figs, 100 empty casks

For PIRAEUS and ODESSA, by the S.S. Reine Olga, sailed on the 4th December:

Various, 321 cases dates, 40 empty casks, 55 packages tobacco, 457 packages vegetables, 19 packages empty bags, 5 packages sundries.

G. Franger & Co., 1,445 bales cotton

G. Riecke & Co., 343 "

R. & O. Lindemann, 620 "

Mohr & Fender, 85 "

F. C. Baines & Co., 200 "

E. Mallison & Co., 775 "

Carver Bros. & Co. Ltd., 164 "

Chorani, Benachi & Co., 380 "

4,012 bales cotton

For PORT SAID and CYPRUS, by the S.S. Salamis, sailed on the 4th December:

Various, 600 packages sundries

For PIRAEUS and CONSTANTINOPLE, by the S.S. Omanah, sailed on the 5th December:

Various, 640 bags rice, 26 bags coffee, 10 bags Sudan beans, 19 packages empty bags, 81 packages tembla, 27 packages henna, 44 packages sundries

For CONSTANTINOPLE, by the S.S. Vassilissa Olga, sailed on the 5th December:

Various, 12 bales cotton, 1 carpet, 300 bags rice, 9 bags flour, 12 cases dates, 173 empty casks, 21 packages furniture

For MESSINA and GENOA, by the S.S. Tebe, sailed on the 6th December:

FOR VARIOUS PORTS

G. Brach & Co., 6 bales gum (Lavoro)

Various, 24 packages sundries

FOR NAPLES

Zacchetti & Co., 30 barrels old copper

Paraffi, 2 horses

Various, 11 packages sundries

J. Planta & Co., 130 bales cotton

F. C. Baines & Co., 20 "

Chorani, Benachi & Co., 20 "

Mohr & Fender, 25 "

195 bales cotton

FOR GENOA

G. Brach & Co., 4 bales gum

Various, 4 packages sundries

Schmid & Co., 112 bales cotton

Piel & Co., 182 "

J. Planta & Co., 378 "

G. Franger & Co., 386 "

Carver Bros. & Co. Ltd., 114 "

Chorani, Benachi & Co., 431 "

F. C. Baines & Co., 212 "

Mohr & Fender, 231 "

Mouri Bros., 60 "

H. Bindernagel, 60 "

A. Hass & Co., 94 "

2,260 bales cotton

For CONSTANZA, by the S.S. Regal Carol I, sailed on the 6th December:

Various: 115 packages sundries

For HULL, by the S.S. Trinity, sailed on the 6th December:

Mouri Bros., 855 tons cotton seed

Mouri Bros., 1,005 "

Papandilis Bros., 473 "

Anglo Egyptian Bk. Ltd., 1,695 "

Carver Bros. & Co. Ltd., 700 "

Eg. Salt & Soda Co., 563 bags oil cake

Eg. Salt & Soda Co., 940 "

Lipton Limited, 250 empty cakes

For SYRIA, by the S.S. Prince Abbas, sailed on the 8th December:

Various: 300 bales cotton (Yokohama), 11

bales manufactured goods, 1,457 bags rice,

111 bags coffee, 51 bags henna, 135 bales

Sudan bags, 50 bags sugar, 50 cases soap,

26 barrels turpentine, 65 packages skins, 7

packages mats, 11 packages empty bags, 17

packages vegetables, 709 packages sundries

CHATWOOD'S STAFFS IN STOCK

28-8-907

AGENTS FROM GERMANY

SHEINMONOON SAWMILL

SHEINMONOON SAWMILL